and also of some urns, which, a few years since, were discovered during the excavations for the foundations of a house on the Western Cliff, near Ramsgate. The skeletons were deposited in a horizontal position, at a considerable distance from each other, in a basin-shaped grave, dug out of the solid chalk, and filled in with chalk rubble. This grave appears to have been of more extensive dimensions than would have been absolutely necessary for two corpses. In a recent discovery of skeletons at Stowting, in the same county, it was noticed that in a grave scooped out of the chalk soil, which was capacious enough for seven or eight bodies, only one skeleton was discovered. The urns were found arranged in groups on either side of, and a few feet from the grave. Some of them contained burnt bones, and with them was found a bronze fibula and a patera of the well-known red Roman pottery, with the ivy-leaf pattern on the rim. These sepulchral interments, although so contiguous to each other, would appear to belong to different times. The urns are unquestionably Roman, and their contents warrant their being referred to the Romano-British epoch, but the skeletons would appear to indicate a burial of a later period.

Mr. Martin also contributed a sketch of the excavations which uncovered part of the remains of the ancient pier of Ramsgate, with the depth in feet, the nature of the soil, the specimens of coins, and other objects found. At the depth of from seven to eight feet, coins of the Henrys and Edwards were met with; three or four feet lower, large flints and bricks (presumed to be Roman); at the depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, piles of wood sunk in the solid chalk were discovered, and among them Roman coins in small brass, of the Constantine family.

Mr. C. R. Smith informed the Committee that in consequence of a communication from Mr. W. Bland, of Hartlip, in Kent, he (Mr. S.) had visited the village of Stowting, in the same county, and inspected some ancient remains recently discovered in cutting a new road up the hill leading towards the common. They consist of long swords, spears, and Javelin-heads, knives, and bosses of shields, of iron; circular gilt brooches, set with coloured glass and vitrified pastes; buckles of bronze, silvered; beads of glass, amber, and coloured clay; a thin copper basin, and three coins of Pius, Plautilla, and Valens. These objects were found deposited by the sides of about thirty skeletons, at from two to four feet deep, in the chalk of which the hill is composed. The graves in which the skeletons were found were filled in with mould. One of the bosses, like a specimen noticed in Douglas's Nenia Britannica, is ornamented on the top with a thin plate of silver, and the tops of the nails or rivets, which fastened the boss to the shield, are also silvered. Since Mr. Smith's visit, an urn has been found and some other objects, of the whole of which careful drawings will be made by the Rev. Frederick Wreneh, who has promised to forward them, as soon as the excavations are completed, for the inspection of the Committee.

The village of Stowting is situated in a secluded nook in the chalk-hills called the Back-Bone of Kent, about two miles from Lyminge, and seven from Folkstone. In a field below the hill where the antiquities before mentioned were discovered, two skeletons were dug up, many years since, together with iron weapons; and in a field called Tenacre Field some hundreds of large brass Roman coins were ploughed up. Five of these, now in the possession of Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the field, are of Hadrianus, Aurelius, Faustina Junior, Commodus, and Severus. Coins are often found in the adjacent fields, and in the village. Two small brass coins of Carausius and Licinius, picked up in a locality termed the Market-place, are in the possession of the Rev. F. Wrench. On the hills are barrows, some of which seem to have been partially excavated.

Mr. John G. Waller made three communications. The first related to the state of the monument of Brian Rocliff, in Cowthorpe Church, twelve miles distant from York, which records the founder and builder of the church, *fundator et constructor hujus ecclesie locius operis usque ad consummacionem*. He is represented with his lady holding a model of the church between them; over their heads are canopies and heraldic decorations. "I found this interesting memorial in a most disgraceful state of neglect; the canopies much mutilated, many fragments with escocheons of arms, and the whole of the inscription, in the parish chest, liable to constant spoliation: added to this, a large stone was placed upon the figures. Surely a monument like this, a record of a benefaction and an event (for so we may call the erection of the church), deserves to be rescued from a lot but too common to such remains. The history of Brian Rocliff is found in the very interesting volume published by the Camden Society, "The Plumpton Correspondence."

The second communication of Mr. Waller was a notice respecting some effigies of wood, at Little Horkesley, in Essex, which when Mr. Waller visited the church about six years ago were placed near the porch. They represent two knights and a lady, apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Waller states that he was informed they had been recently displaced from their proper position in the church, and were then, with unbecoming neglect, put out of sight in a corner near the porch.

The third communication described not the destruction of a monument only, but that of a church and its monuments. Mr. Waller states: "About five years ago I visited the ruins of Quarendon chapel, in the immediate neighbourhood of Aylesbury, county of Bucks: I found the walls in good condition as far as regards stability, and only suffering from neglect and wanton injury. The interior presented all the pillars and arches supporting them in good condition, save the injury caused by the visitors cutting their names thereon, and every thing shewing how little share time had had in the work of demolition." This matter has, however, been long since made known (See the "Gentleman's Magazine," for Dec. 1817, where exterior and interior views of the chapel were given.)

Mr. Way reported that the monumental brass of Sir John Felbrigg, the founder of Playford Church, Suffolk, had been torn up, and, at the time when he visited the church, not many years since, was in the church chest. By a subsequent communication from Mr. D. E. Davy, of Ufford, it appears that this interesting memorial has been affixed to a stone in the chancel, but many portions are now defective.

Dr. J. Jacob, of Uxbridge, announced that he proposes to publish a new series of the monumental brasses of England.

Mr. William Sidney Gibson, of Newcastle, communicated to the committee, that the corporation of that city propose to demolish an interesting example of ecclesiastical architecture, the ancient church of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin, on the wreck of which a grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Gibson promises a detailed description of this curious structure, the preservation of which for the purposes of public worship in a populous city, where increased church accommodation must be highly desirable, could not fail, at a period when much attention has been given in Newcastle to architectural decoration, to benefit and gratify the public. It also appears that this venerable monument interferes with no local convenience, and that persons who take an interest in its preservation would gladly contribute.

The Archæological Journal, in addition to the preceding report, contains brief articles on Numismatics, by Mr. C. R. Smith; on Painted Glass, by C. Winston, Esq.; on Anglo-Saxon Architecture, with numerous wood-cuts, by T. Wright, Esq.; on Bell Turrets, with engravings, by the Rev. J. L. Petit; on the Medieval Antiquities of Anglesey, by the Rev. H. L. Jones; on the horn-shaped head-dress in the reign of Edward I., by T. Wright, Esq.; on the Cross-legged Effigies commonly attributed to Templars, by Watson S. Walford, Esq.; a Catalogue of the Emblems of Saints, by the Rev. C. Hart; Early English Receipts for Painting, Gilding, &c., communicated by Mr. Wright; a Review, with wood-cuts, of M. Didron's Iconographie Chrétienne, &c.

The members of the association now amount to about 660, including ten bishops and ten deans. We are enabled to announce that the general meeting is definitively fixed to take place at Canterbury (with the sanction of the dean and chapter) about the middle of July, and that it is proposed to proceed at that time with the excavations commenced last year, by private parties, at the Roman town, or fortress, of Richborough.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MAY 15.—The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the chair.

The following new members were admitted:—Rev. J. S. Smith, Great Wilbraham, Newmarket; R. Oldham, Esq., Wadham College; Rev. John Griffiths, Ch. Ch.; C. S. P. Hunter, Esq., St. John's; E. Palmer, Esq., Balliol.

The following presents were received:—Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, part II. by the society; Design for a Wooden Cross of Gothic character at the head of a grave, by J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalene College; Tracing of a head in stained-glass from Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, by the Rev. W. Grey, Magdalene Hall; and a Rubbing of a Brass of Sir Roger de Northwold (a cross-legged knight) and Boon, his wife, from Minster Church, in the Isle of Sheppey, by G. S. Master, Esq., Brasenose College.

A paper was read by the Rev. W. Grey, of Magdalene Hall, on Garsington Church, Oxfordshire, illustrated by a number of drawings. The tower of this church is of transition Norman character, with more of the Early English features than Norman; the pillars and arches on the north side of the nave are of the same period, though perhaps more decidedly Early English. The rest of the church is decorated, late in the style, but very plain, without even cusps to the chancel windows; the side windows of the aisles are square-headed, with good segmental heads inside; the east window of the south aisle is good Decorated, with flowing tracery. The south porch is open timber-work of the Perpendicular style. The clerestory windows are small foliated circles, with four-centred arches inside; the roofs are of later character, having been rebuilt in the time of Charles II., when several buttresses were also added. On both sides of the chancel, under the westernmost windows, are low side-openings, which retain the old iron work, and have evidently been glazed, though long blocked up within to accommodate modern pews. The circumstance of these openings being found on both sides of the chancel, and having been originally glazed, contradicts most of the theories that have been started respecting the use of them. None of those mentioned at a recent meeting of the society seem to agree with these examples, still less will the name of Lychnoscope apply to them.

A set of Drawings of St. Bartholomew's Chapel on Cowley Marsh, with an accurate calculation of the cost of building a fac-simile of it, was laid on the table. Also a design by Mr. Cranston for a wooden Church, according to the suggestion of the Bishop of Newfoundland.

MIDDLE LEVEL DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION.—The parliamentary estimates of the promoters of this Bill amount to 226,473*l*. A report and estimates have lately been made by Sir John Rennie, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Rendall, and Mr. Giles, of the same works, on behalf of the opponents to the measure, which amount to the enormous sum of 492,897*l*. When this scheme was first projected, its authors guaranteed that the entire cost of the new works should not exceed 173,000*l*. The sum of 492,897*l*. is independent of any works which may be considered necessary for the regulation of the supply of fresh water at Stanground Sluice, the preservation of the navigation between Peterborough, Wisbech, and Lynn, the Wisbesch canal, the towns of Upwell and Outwell, and the security of Marshland and the adjoining district.

An ancient fresco painting has been discovered in Rotherham Church, Yorkshire. Over the point of an arch is a half length figure of the Saviour, surrounded by a great number of figures, with their hands clasped in a devotional attitude. From this description we think the subject is most probably the Last Judgment. The figures were about four feet in height, and each is distinctly marked by a broad black outline,